FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SELA MINISTERS' MEETING CONTINUES IN PANAMA CITY

Cuban Appeal

PA011836 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Cuba has urged all Latin American countries to assume joint defense of their rights and interests, which are systematically harmed by the United States through unequal and unjust ties. The appeal was made in the Panamanian capital by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, who heads our delegation to the conference of Latin American Economic System foreign ministers on relations between the United States and countries in the region. Rodriguez Llompart charged that the absurd philosophy of Ronald Reagan's government -- that mankind's wellbeing depends on the prosperity of the United States -- is a danger to peace and hampers Latin America's development. He noted that the new ties with the United States cannot be based on private investment and free enterprise, because this medicine has been prescribed to us for over 80 years, with nefarious results for our economies. Lastly, Rodriguez Llompart described the U.S. threats against Nicaragua and Cuba, the use of trading in food as a political weapon, the financial embargo on Grenada, and the violations of the canal treaties with Panama, as criminal acts by the U.S. Government.

Cuban Charges

FL020047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] At the meeting of Latin American Economic System, SELA, foreign ministers in Panama, Cuba has enumerated the economic aggressions the United States is conducting against it. In a document submitted by the Cuban delegation to the forum, it is stated that besides a number of commercial measures adopted by the United States against our country, there are others of a financial nature which limit monetary and credit relations.

The Yankee aggressions in the field of transportation are also denounced, explaining that there is a black list for those third country vessels which arrive in Cuban ports. In such cases, they cannot enter U.S. ports which would imply, in addition, an end to all economic and military aid to the countries whose flags they fly. It is obvious, the document adds, that there are no coexistence standards which have not been trampled by Washington in the application of its vehement anti-Cuba policy. Finally, the document states that the Cuban people, who have shown a heroic capability, firmness and the intelligence to sort out all the aggressive repertoire of the biggest imperialist superpower, are hardening their resolve in the face of new threats and aggressions and are preparing themselves for the most determined action in defense of the fatherlands and its gains.

SELA Declaration

PA020411 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Panama City, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Today the consultative meeting of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, held here at a ministerial level, approved a document entitled: The Declaration of Panama Establishing the Region's Positions With Respect to Economic Relations with the United States. Representatives of 27 Latin American countries, among them 12 foreign ministers and two economy ministers, also agreed to institute a number of plans and actions for a common strategy, which was approved next with the Declaration of Panama. The document says that many aspects of the economic relations of Latin America with the United States can be dealt with more efficiently by assuming a joint position. It also says that the intention is not to seek a special type of relationship with that country. Instead, it says that it is another effort of the region to correct the increasing imbalances of those relations, by seeking a more equitable participation in the economic benefits they originate.

Latin America's trade with the United States is characterized by imbalances which are favorable to the United States and hurt the economic and social development of the region, the declaration says. It adds that it is necessary to bring about significant changes in order to give a new meaning to those relations and that in order to demonstrate Latin America's ability to act on a multilateral basis with the United States, it must have a common strategy, based on the principles shared by members of SELA.

In agreement with those principles, the signatories agreed to promote:

1. The right of every nation to establish its own policy in the economic and social field, in a state of peace and freedom, free of pressures and foreign threats;

2. The solidarity of Latin American countries in their foreign economic relations, even against any type of economic aggression;

3. The balanced and harmonious development of the region;

4. The region's unity through cooperation, consultation and coordination among its members, excluding no one.

Sources from the meeting stressed the importance of the solidarity agreements approved in the economic field, reaffirming Cuba's full membership in SELA, although not a member of the OAS and keeping in mind U.S. policies which link its aid programs and commercial relations to its security. In the Declaration of Panama, the Latin American countries agreed to institute a number of plans and basic objectives in their economic relations with the United States. The first of these plans stresses that the responsibility of the implementation of economic relations must be maintained primarily on an official and multilateral level and that private foreign investment cannot be considered as aid, or computed as part of financial cooperation for development. Further on the declaration says that the acceleration of the development process and strengthening of the foreign sector of Latin America should be considered as urgent and priority, and should not be subjected to U.S. domestic policies. These two issues were stressed by the delegates to the conference, as a virtual and direct answer to President Ronald Reagan's economic policies, who in a speech at the World Bank said that the best help that his country could give to its neighbors of the hemisphere was a healthy domestic economy, which represented a good market for their products. Reagan also explained that through its purchase of Latin American products, the United States had produced more income for its neighbors than all the cooperation programs put together. He also made an appeal to Latin America to offer guarantees and incentives to foreign private investments as the best way, in his opinion, to reactivate their economies.

The Declaration of Panama was described by the majority of the foreign ministers present as an answer to the economic positions of the U.S. Government, that one of them termed as brutally [word indistinct]. Other views expressed in the declaration are: The lack of reciprocity, which is only practiced among developed countries; the defense of prices of basic goods and the right of access to U.S. markets, rejecting the measures that the United States can take to block it, as well as the arbitrary disposal of its strategic surplus in a way that is harmful to developing countries; to reject the use of food and other products as a political weapon; to reject the implementation of economic measures to prevent or obstruct economic relations between countries; to reject every attempt to influence policies and decisions of international financing institutions, to assume discriminatory positions for political motives against any member country.

PRESIDENT TURBAY OPENS ALADI MEETING IN BOGOTA

PA011940 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that considering the current circumstances of the world economy which constitute a negative and hostile framework for the aspirations of the developing countries, now more than ever there is a need to reappraise the regional market as promoter of Latin America's development in the coming years.

The Colombian president made the statement to the second special meeting of evaluation and convergence of the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI. Delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela are in attendance. The meeting was opened by President Turbay Ayala at 1000 in the (Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada) Convention Center of the Export Promotion Fund in Bogota. Latin American integration, the president said, has experienced moments of great tension and difficulty during recent years which have tested the integrationist desire of our peoples. Nevertheless, he added, our creative capability and the unwavering decision to achieve our common destiny have determined the almost heroic survival of our integration agreements. President Turbay said that the subregional group is now beginning to show clear signs of revitalization and that ALADI has (?replaced) LAFTA in the path that leads to a strong, united and solidaristic Latin America. Here is an excerpt of President Turbay Ayala's speech:

[Begin recording] At a time when the world is experiencing serious economic disorders and is being affected by turbulence in international political relations, it is truly encouraging to see how Latin America unceasingly persists in the search for formulas to strengthen the ties of regional cooperation in order to achieve the ideal of integration which has always characterized the process of the development of the Latin American republics. The idea of a nation of republics has always been underlying the political and economic institutions of the Latin American peoples and it has been present in the minds of visionary statesmen since Bolivar and San Martin. Perhaps this has been an unconscious desire to reconstruct the pre-Columbian unity broken by the interference of the conquistadores. The liberator Bolivar said it best: For us, America is the fatherland. Since then, the ideal of integration has been meandering through the vast geography of the continent. Between the American congresses of the 19th century and this meeting of the ALADI there is connecting line which gives Latin American integration the characteristics of a historic event that must necessarily be achieved. [end recording]

PERUVIAN, ECUADOREAN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING

PA011200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0232 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Panama, 30 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The foreign ministers of Peru and Ecuador, Javier Arias Stella and Luis Valencia, respectively, held their first meeting here which they termed as the first step toward normalizing their relations since the February border conflict. At the end of a 1/2 hour talk, Arias Stella told this agency that both countries agreed to demonstrate their will to achieve a greater rapprochement. Valencia, who took office 4 November, said the meeting constituted a positive step which served to reestablish a climate of cordiality between the two nations.

Arias Stella said that both foreign ministers discussed topics of multilateral interest today. The Peruvian foreign minister stressed the action of the two governments in the permanent commission of the southern Pacific. "We have agreed tentatively to hold a meeting of the commission to analyze one of the topics which is very important, the problem of tuna and the U.S. embargoes," he said. He added that they agreed on the need to join efforts to secure the "bolstering" of the "Andean Group."

Valencia for his part noted that another topic of their talks had been the law of the sea which he described as the topic in which Ecuador and Peru have had to coordinate positions. He added that the meeting with Arias Stella was a preliminary contact and added that there would be other occasions, both in Panama and in Saint Lucia, during the OAS meeting to continue their talks. He explained that they had not specifically discussed the border differences between the two countries. "We touched on them in general, because we believe that it is necessary to create a climate of cordiality so as to later analyze the substantial aspects of the relations between the two countries," he stated. Ecuador has renounced the Rio de Janeiro Protocol which defines the border and his reiterated its sovereign claim of four decades ago to the Amazon River.

PRESIDENT SUBMITTED ELECTORAL REFORM TO CONGRESS

PY011052 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the government submitted to the national congress the electoral reform bill, in which the 15 November 1982 date for the holding of elections is established and which makes official four proposals announced last week which establish the regulations for the electoral campaign. The following are the four proposals which were announced last week and have become official now:

Straight party ticket voting [for all municipal, state and federal elections];

All slates must contain candidates for all the positions to be disputed in 1982;

The withdrawal of a candidate for a gubernatorial post will result in the cancellation of all those votes the party in question receives;

All ballots must be cast for candidates of one single party.

In Brasilia Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel explains what the electoral reform establishes.

[Begin Abi-Ackel recording] The bill proposes that simultaneous elections for the filling of all the disputed positions, from councilmen to senators of the republic and governors, be held on 15 November. It also includes the president of the republic's recommendations regarding the straight ticket votes and the need to elect governors by maintaining the original slate on penalty of the cancellation of the remaining votes. It authorizes the Supreme Electoral Court to take all the necessary measures to hold the elections and verify the results. [end recording]

The electoral reform bill was submitted to congress to be discussed on a priority bases, that is, 40 days. This means that if by that time congress has not reached a decision it will be automatically approved because the time for debate will have elapsed. According to Minister Abi-Ackel President Figueiredo has still not decided whether he will call for a special congressional session to vote on this bill, since congress begins its recess period on 5 December and will only resume activities on 1 March 1982.

Varied Reaction

PY012346 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 4

["Note" from the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party on President Joao Figueiredo's handling of electoral reforms made public in Brasilia on 25 November]

[Text] The government has always behaved in a dilatory, equivocal and negative manner toward electoral reforms. For 3 years society has been calling for an immediate definition of the rules for the 1982 elections, and the opposition has been the incisive and clear voice of society to that effect. If the government has committed its honor to ensure that elections will be held, it is consequently under the moral and political obligation of loyally cooperating so that norms to make them viable are voted on.

However, either intentionally or because of the inability to control its political and congressional forces, the government thwarted fundamental legislative decisions such as, among others, those related to: the possibility of forming interparty coalitions, something which was admitted in a law approved under its responsibility and sanction; the lifting of the totalitarian ban on campaigning through free and democratic access to radio and television; the elimination of arbitrarily imposed ineligibility through abusive intervention in labor unions. The refusal to allow congress to fulfill its duty to open the ways for the nation to march toward the elections went to an extreme with the interdiction against the simple and indispensable setting of the date for elections when the time limit to do so is overdue, thus creating difficulties for candidates.

This past June, the government, through its justice minister and its congressional leadership, made the commitment to submit bills after the July recess which the opposition has insistently demanded. The government even resorted to a long obstruction in the senate, which ended it in view of an agreement. It so happens that the Social Democratic Party [PDS] requested the withdrawal of the partial solutions submitted by the government. In view of the intranquillity and the clamor of public opinion, the government finally authorized the justice minister to enter into understandings with the opposition parties so that, before the congressional recess which begins on 5 December, at least the election date was scheduled and the expedient of holding the elections in two stages was repealed; the workers' right and demand thattheir most pretigious leaders be allowed to participate in the upcoming elections was respected, in line with an old and vigorous demand of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]; and so that a consensus could be obtained for the creation of the State of Rondonia.

After repeated meetings, all the opposition representatives met today with Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel to search for final formulas to make possible the desired accomodation.

We are now faced with the fact that the justice minister, after consulting the government, announced the stunning, abrupt and unacceptable decision to cease negotiations.

The PMDB denounces that long and unpatriotic journey of perplexities, hesitations, suspicious retreats and abdication of the government's responsibilities regarding questions that are essential to the nation's perrogative of self-determination and democratic participation.

The elections that President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has solemnly pledged will be held are the nonviolent way out of the social crisis marked by popular explosions of dispair; 8 million unemployed or underemployed, a high cost of living which deprives millions of Brazilians of bread, housing, hospital care and education, and the perverse and calamitous 17-year-long administration imposed on the people.

The imperious language of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo surprises the nation with an official note resembling acts that were promulgated in the past under the arbitrary aegis of Institutional Act No 5.

The note defies the sovereignty of congress and threatens that sovereignty by imposing on it a decision previously adopted by the executive branch demanding the humiliating capitulation of the congressional institution at a time when it is precariously trying to recover its prerrogatives.

It is unacceptable that elections be circumvented through indirect and surrepticious expedients or made meaningless by transforming them into a fraud for all practical purposes. By betraying a public commitment, the government assumes the historical responsibility of leading the country into a deadlock of unpredictable consequences. Despite all this, the PMDB will continue to struggle.

Brazil's future and prestige depend on the effective recognition of the people's sovereignty. A united people conscious of their sovereignty will win and annihilate weaknesses, perjuries and arbitrary rule.

Severity of Act

PY302119 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Ultimatum"]

[Excerpts] The revolutionary power raised its head again yesterday, asserting with unexpected severity its action in the area in which the so-called political forces were operating in well known conditions. This is the real significance of the short text made public by Planalto Palace under direct responsibility of President Figueiredo. The circumstance that this is a personal communique from the highest-ranking coordinator of the liberalization process attaches to this question an extraordinary significance. In the words of the main guarantor of democratization himself, it indicates that the drive that kept the process going -- despite internal and external difficulties -- has come to a halt.

The nation was not served a formal notice of a political decision, but a straightforward report on an operation by a joint staff. It is too early to try to evaluate in depth the facts which motivated the unexpectedly harsh voice of the leader of liberalization. However, the fact cannot be ignored that there has been a rupture at the base of the institutional process, both regarding its strategy and its operational aspect.

As the justice minister was conducting negotiations to obtain the consent of the opposition blocs regarding two or three propositions which the government considered indispensable for the smooth development of the elections, President Figueiredo announced his decision to discontinue negotiations and to unilaterally (as implied by the use of the constitutional mechanism whereby bills are passed by letting the period for discussion lapse without voting on them) lay down rules so severe as to immobilize the political parties and to place the electoral process under exclusive control of the central government.

An observation should be made on moral grounds: The drastic intervention in the legislative process is not intended to benefit the Social Democratic Party [PDS] to the detriment of the other parties. The effect of that intervention is mos grievous considering the future of the political process, although it can be hoped that there is still time to recover at least part of the substance of the democratic process which has now been lost. What has happened is a clear division of areas. One of them has been taken over by the revolutionary power which suddenly adopted a position of force it ostensibly had abandoned. The other area is left to the political class represented in congress to which an ultimatum was served. And congress cannot escape its impact without provoking a recess which on similar occasions in the past surpassed constitutional limits. The fact that the authority of the nation's president is committed in the Planalto communique clearly indicates which, in a confrontation of government's branches (the legislative and executive that declares it can make it on its own), is in the position to win.

Expression of Support

PY302236 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Correcting Course"]

[Text] The serious decision adopted by President Figueiredo yesterday set the main guidelines for next year's elections. Since the existing parties have not yet been submitted to any electoral test, all predictions as to the effects of that decision stand on precarious ground and hasty judgments should be withheld.

Time and experience will tell how the multiparty system -- especially regarding the small parties -- will be affected by the innovation of the straight party ticket vote and the impossibility of forming coalitions.

At any rate, it is good that the government has placed within limits its wishes regarding electoral reform. To this end, the government has used the normal channel of presenting a bill to congress and it is up to congress now to react -- toeing the "party loyalty" line -- to that intiative of the executive branch. It should be recognized that the procedure, although a rigorous one, does no violence to the ultimate objectives of political liberalization. Moreover, the logic of the government's behavior should be respected, because it simultaneously broke off negotiations with the opposition and closed discussion on the question to the Social Democratic Party [PDS]. Retaining a slight majority in congress, the government has lately observed that the power to decide the fate of bills considered of fundamental importance -- the bills on social security, creation of the State of Rondonia, and the "intraparty subgroups" rule in gubernatorial elections -- has been transferred to half a dozen congressmen.

That situation implied a distortion of power and, although the progovernment party still held a majority -- in numbers but not in loyalty of bloc members -- it was losing ground before a united opposition and a small group of dissidents, each with their own motives. That was a momentary situation which, nevertheless, affected the process of institutionalization. The principle that political power is to be exercised by those who hold it had to be reestablished. Incidentally, this principle is a rule of democratic play. The course has now been corrected, apparently effectively. The strategy of the majority has been reorganized and defined. It is up to the opposition to define its strategy. Congress is the arena of confrontation, and it will sovereignly decide as it should by virtue of its functions.

PLANNING MINISTER NETO TO BEGIN TRIP ABROAD

PY010300 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Neto will leave tomorrow for a 15-day trip to the United States, Japan and the FRG. The objective is to show to international public and private bankers, the performance of the Brazilian economy in 1981. Neto will sign contracts and loans for a total of $600 million. In Japan, FRG and the United States, the planning minister will show the progress made by Brazil in balancing its foreign debt, curbing inflation and accelerating the program of energy substitution. The Brazilian economic priority programs for 1982 will also be explained, such as the expansion of agriculture, increase in exports and substitution of petroleum as an energy source. Neto will leave New York tomorrow for Japan, where he will arrive on 3 December for a 4-day visit. During this period he will hold contacts with the Japanese prime minister and with the finance and foreign ministers. On 7 December, before leaving, he will be present for the signing of a financing contract which amounts to $100 million from the IMF, for the Transportation Ministry, for the conclusion of the Praia Mole port in Espiritu Santo. He will also sign two other contracts between the Bank of Tokyo and PORTOBRAS [Brazilian Ports Enterprises] for $150 million, to finance projects in the Villa do Conde in Para and Cubatao.

The planning minister will arrive in the FRG on 8 December, and on the following day he will meet with German businessmen from different sectors at the Deutsch Bank building. In the afternoon he will attend a lecture by NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] President Paulo Nogueira Batista, on the development of the Brazilian nuclear program. Taking advantage of free time on the following day, he will visit the director-president of the third largest German bank, the (commerce bank). On 10 December, Neto will begin the third and last stage of his trip, remaining in the United States until 15 December, where, according to Botafogo Goncalves, secretary of the CEPLAN [Planning Ministry Executive Commission] International Economic and Technical Cooperation Department, he will talk with bankers and businessmen interested in the Brazilian economy. Neto has scheduled meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig or with his deputy for Latin American Affairs, Thomas Enders, and also with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. A contract for $320 million to finance the northeastern development project will be signed on 15 December between the World Bank and the Interior Ministery, and a contract for $30 million for colonization projects. Neto will return to Brazil on 16 December.

COUNTRY NOT INVITED TO ALLEGED CIPEC MEETING

PY272134 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Chilean officials have not received any invitation to attend an alleged meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, CIPEC, in Lima. Therefore, it is not true that Chile has opposed a special meeting to fix the minimum price of copper. These remarks were made by Gen (Ruben Slimber), vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission. In answer to a question he said that the meeting may be a way to pressure Chile to slow down production in order to raise copper prices. He recalled, however, that during the CIPEC meeting held last October in Paris, Chile opposed any manipulation of prices on the London metal market. In this regard he said that Chilean copper is of good quality and that production is achieved with a high level of efficiency which makes it cheaper than in other nations.

CABINET TENDERS NORMAL YEAREND RESIGNATIONS

PY272100 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] This morning the members of the Cabinet put their positions at the disposal of the president by resigning in order to give the president freedom of action as has usually been done in previous years. Regarding this matter, Gen Julio Bravo said:

[Begin recording] During the Cabinet meeting presided over by the president, the interior minister submitted to the chief of state the resignation of all the cabinet members in order to give the president freedom of action as is usual at the end of every year. On this occasion the president took the resignation under advisement. The president particularly thanked the interior minister for his cooperation [words indistinct] beneficial to his administration. The president said that a [words indistinct] regarding the resignations in the next few days. The president confirmed the ministers of interior, foreign relations, economy and finance. [end recording]

It was also reported, just as announced by Gen Julio Bravo, that President Pinochet will make a decision next week about the other resignations submitted this morning.

SEVEN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS BANISHED

PY281648 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that a Chilean court sentenced seven members of the banned Communist Party to 1,082 days of banishment because it found them guilty of illegal association and violating the state security law. The persons in question, who will be sent to northern and southern villages, are Jorge Valdez Sepulveda, Hector Nunez Ferrada, Jose Esperguel Vara, Milton Flores Mahuida, Victor Arias Vega, Teobaldo Bravo Gonzalez and Omar Rosales Chavez.

Meanwhile the Interior Ministry confirmed that a port worker has been banished for the second time in 2 months for having made statements challenging the authority of the government. Worker Juan Cifuentes Gutierrez made remarks against the established order, showing once again that he is a political activist and he will have to serve a 90-day banishment in the southern part of the country. In October Cifuentes was banished together three other workers to the northern part of the country for having hampered the normal operations of Talcahuano port during a strike of Chilean port workers. Last Tuesday President Augusto Pinochet pardoned all four workers.

PRESIDENT SAYS DRUG TRAFFIC ALMOST EXTERMINATED

PA010325 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said that the decisive official action that permitted the dismantling and almost total extermination of drug traffic is probably the main achievement of the current Colombian Government.

In a brief analysis of this government's accomplishments, of which there are only 8 more months left, Turbay Ayala told UPI that the main achievements have been the struggle against drug traffic, crime and an ambitious plan of national integration whose objectives had been 85 percent accomplished.

The strong determination of the government to end the powerful drug-trafficking gangs has resulted in the dismantling of the mafias and the confiscation of large amounts of drugs. It has been so categorical that we have evidently inflicted on them the harshest blow with the best results, the president said. As is recognized by the United States, Colombia is probably the country that has captured the largest number of drug traffickers, as well as confiscated drugs. This has obstructed this dirty business, he added.

PARTIES NOMINATE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Leftwing Parties

PA300246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 29 Nov (AFP) -- Communist Gerardo Molina, a university professor and lawyer, was nominated Colombian presidential candidate by leftwing opposition groups here today.

Molina was proposed to the leftwing political convention by the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] and obtained the support of sectors of the socialist, the extreme leftwing, and Socialist Workers Party.

With the nomination of Molina for the 1982-86 term, the electoral campaign has been opened.

Molina was nominated unanimously in one of the rooms of the Capitol building, which is the seat of the Colombian legislative sessions, during a leftwing convention attended by some 1400 delegates.

The leftwing meeting was held in complete order and although security measures had been taken, the authorities reported that everything developed peacefully.

After the nomination of communist Molina, the persons attending the convention marched through the streets of the city in an orderly fashion.

Conservative Candidate

PA280318 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota -- Today Dr Belisario Bethancur Cuartas was elected the Conservative Party candidate for the upcoming presidential elections. His election took place during that group's convention, held at the Tequendama Hotel in Bogota.

Bethancur Cuartas received 425 votes to 296 for the other candidate, Dr Alvaro Gomez Hurtado. There were 721 convention delegates participating in the election.

ARMY CONTINUES ANTIGUERRILLA ACTION IN PUTUMAYO

PA011558 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bogota -- The army today continued its intensive operation against guerrillas in Putumayo and some areas of Cundinamarca. Five M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas and three members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed yesterday.

A military source interviewed by Emisoras Caracol Network indicated that the dead M-19 members include the killers of [Name indistinct], a geologist for the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise.

The source added that the most intense battles have occurred in (Orito), in Putumayo.

So far, two of the dead M-19 guerrillas have been identified. They were (Alba Lucia Chatan), Alias (Nubia); and (Nelson Benavides), known as (Taquito) or (Paso Lento).

POLICE, PEASANTS CLASH IN ANTIOQUIA DEPARTMENT

PA020421 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Medellin -- The municipality of Zaragoza, Antioquia Department has been under curfew and dry law since yesterday due to violent clashes between the police and peasants. It was initially learned at this station that approximately 100 outraged peasants of the region had taken to the streets to protest the lack of electric service and sewage system. The first reports received disclosed that 19 residents of Zaragoza had been seriously hurt in the demonstration.

The Antioquia Department authorities have said that the situation in now under control.

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA SIGNS 1982 BUDGET

PA011447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The government today announced the 1982 budget, which is 509,317 million pesos. President Turbay Ayala signed Laws 69 and 70 covering the budget, expenses, income, investment and foreign debt for next year.

DISPUTE WITH GUYANA OVER ESSEQUIBO CONTINUES

PA272033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1618 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Nov (EFE) -- There have been reports of a modernization of Venezuela's military installations on the Guyanese border, while President Luis Herrera Campins has rejected "the constant aggressive acts against Venezuela from inside and outside that country." Herrera said that Guyana's position at international meetings "tries to create an unsympathetic climate for Venezuela by labeling it an agressive country. The Port-of-Spain Protocol, which was never approved by the Venezuelan Congress, will not be extended by us; we must return to the letter and spirit of the Geneva agreement, to try to find satisfactory solutions for a practical agreement on the matter," he added. "We consider the constant aggression against Venezuela from inside and outside that country as deterimental to the achievement of understanding and peace. We reject the aggression every time it occurs, convinced that justice and truth underlie Venezuela's historical claim," Herrera concluded.

Meanwhile, the Guyanese Embassy in Caracas expressed surprise to the local press over the officially confirmed reports of an expansion and mobilization of Venezuela's military resources at the border of the Essequibo territory, which is claimed by Venezuela. A spokesman for the Guyanese Embassy said that Guyana has no intention of attacking Venezuela and denied the presence of Cuban troops in its country. The diplomat also defended the Guyanese decision to refer the matter to international organizations, as well as its right to recruit Indians in the disputed territory, for training, it was said in Caracas, against a supposed Venezuelan invasion, and its right to implement projects in the Essequibo territory. "Nothing in the Port-of-Spain Protocol prevents us from developing our territory," the Guyanese spokesman said, adding that the 1899 protocol will remain in force, a fact that Venezuela claims is trickery by Great Britain in order to retain the Essequibo territory.

Finally, Venezuelan Defense Minister Fernando Leal Puche said: "Venezuela has never feared an attack from Guyana and is only trying to develop its armed forces throughout the country and along the Guyanese border, naturally."

Claim Document Prepared

PA011841 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Caracas, 30 Nov (AFP) -- President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that Venezuela is preparing a document with which it will inform Guyana before 18 December 1981, that in June 1982 Venezuela will once again claim the rights over 2/3 of the territory of that English-speaking country. During a press conference to answer opposition criticism of Venezuela's silence and lack of a specific stand, Herrera said that, just as the country unanimously asks, the government he represents will not extend the Port-of-Spain Protocol.

COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL DEFENSE READINESS

PA020235 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Crime Does Not Pay" commentary by Jose Campos Suarez]

[Text] The people and the armed forces do not fear Guyana or any other country because we have no reason to fear. I believe that we, the Venezuelans, are aware of our own worth and to the extent that we are convinced of this, we will be able to confront any threat, not only against our sovereignty and territorial integrity, but against our country's name. This statement was made by Gen Vicente Narvaez, commander general of the army, during a press conference held to explain to the news media why our troops are mobilizing in the southern part of the country.

The army's commanding general can be sure that the Venezuelans trust their armed forces. We know that our soldiers, who in my opinion, are the best in the world, are ready to defend our nation. Just as I said yesterday that I was pleased with the statements made by the defense minister, today I am even more pleased because the statements of our army's commanding general have confirmed what the minister said. We have never been the aggressor. We have never used force to deprive anyone of their belongings, but this does not mean that we will allow others to wrest from us what is ours. Since the liberation struggle, we have been at the side of our Latin American brothers. We have even been, a sort of [word indistinct] for the poor countries which come to Venezuela seeking aid which we have never refused. However, this does not mean that we are a country that does not command respect. When the situation arises, as was shown by the fathers of our country, we can honor our name and place the name of Venezuela on high. Whoever was born in the land of Bolivar and does not know how, or does not want, to defend it, is committing a crime and crime does not pay.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS ARISE IN SPY CASE

PA280309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0131 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Caracas, 27 Nov (EFE) -- The strange espionage case, allegedly in favor of Cuba, reported this week by the Venezeulan police, is full of contradictions. Venezuelan Foreign Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca claims that a member of the police, who took orders from two low-level diplomats from the Iraqi Embassy, was spying for Cuba.

According to police reports the two diplomats contracted Jose Ramon Graterol, an Immigration Department official, to furnish information through his job at the Maiquetia International Airport. Venezuelan attorney general, Pedro Mantellini, however, claims that according to reports received in his office, "there is no direct link to any specific government or person."

Sources close to the investigation have said that the famous case might end up as a simple case of administrative corruption, if it can be proved that Graterol merely took money to allow persons without proper identification to enter the country. Observers, who have been following the case, believe that it is paradoxical that an official holding a modest position could have access to secrets of state. They also say that it is not logical to presume that two Arab diplomats, who speak little Spanish, could conduct the complicated operation of creating a spy ring for Cuba.

It has been learned that Jose Ramon Graterol lives with his wife and parents in a small apartment in a low-income suburb in La Guaira on the Venezuelan coast. There are no luxury items in his apartment which might arouse suspicions about the fabulous income supposedly earned by spies. Besides, Graterol is far from being a typical spy. He does not have any academic training. His personality is not outstanding and his knowledge does not go beyond the routine tasks he performs controlling flights and checking arrivals and departures of passengers.

The Iraqi Embassy, which has been cleared of any complicity in the case, called a press conference, but later unexpectedly canceled it claiming that the ambassador was ill. This cancellation has further confused the strange case.

FIRST 37 CUBAN EXILES OF GROUP OF 700 ARRIVES

PA270354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov (AFP) -- The first 37 Cuban exiles of a group of 700 who had obtained visas to live in Venezuela in 1980 arrived in Caracas today aboard a Cubana de Aviacion Airline flight. The rest of the members of the group will be arriving in the next few weeks. In the past 2 years, hundreds of Cubans have emigrated to Venezuela to be reunited with their relatives living here after the Governments of Cuba and Venezuela reached an agreement in this regard. The Cubans who arrived today have been lodged in houses of compatriots living in Caracas.

PST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OFFICIALLY NOMINATED

FL231557 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Nov 81

[By Lorenzo Franco]

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- With a call to the people of Mexico urging them to overcome difficulties in order to obtain a new and prosperous fatherland, the presidential candidate of the Workers Socialist Party (PST), Candido Diaz Cerecedo, formally accepted his nomination and thus began his election campaign.

Diaz Cerecedo, speaking to more than 20,000 supporters at the sports palace, recalled that the doors are not closed in his struggle for achieving power, "but we will have to give battle, together with the people, so that their hopes and desires for justice will be achieved through their being able to organize their own political party."

Just before the signing of the official nomination protocol, which is in charge of the PST secretary, Graco Ramirez, the PST president, Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, said that only socialism can give a real solid solution to the problems of Mexico's people.

He then indicated that it is possible to achieve socialism through constitutional channels and thus politically organize the people through the election campaign that will be headed by PST candidate Candido Diaz Cerecedo, put an end to absentism and achieve victory through the ballot boxes on 4 July 1982. Diaz Cerecedo told the workers that he wants to carry out the election campaign with their help in order to "recover our dignity and the capability and right that the people have to govern". The PST candidate asked for the decisive vote of his supporters so that old dreams of justice and the ending of the lack of equality that exist in the rural areas and the cities will come true. "We, the socialists, the legitimate inheritors of the insurgent tradition, repeat that the workers have the right to alter or modify the format of their government."

PRI CANDIDATE TO FOLLOW LOPEZ PORTILLO'S STEPS

PA270420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2142 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 25 Nov (EFE) -- Miguel de la Madrid, presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), said here today that Mexico expresses solidarity with the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments, and that the solution to conflicts in Central America must be peaceful. He stressed that Mexico is closer to Latin America than the United States.

De la Madrid, who will succeed Lopez Portillo as president of Mexico said, "the area's political problems, including the violent ones, are a result of economic and social underdevelopment." He said: "We reject any violent or armed solution to settle problems, and even more so any intervention by any superpower trying to bring peace to the area's conflicts." De la Madrid said that the area's problems must be solved peacefully, through the participation of the political forces involved. Any violent solution or foreign intervention would mean ignoring the sources of the conflict by trying to paliate its consequences.

De la Madrid, who is a lawyer, said that his government will maintain the traditional principles of Mexican foreign policy, especially nonintervention, self-determination, sovereignty, peaceful solution of conflicts and legal equality for all nations. The PRI presidential candidate discounted the possibility of a North American common market with the United States and Canada, because he believes it would not be advisable due to the present economic circumstances.

He said that Mexican relations with Canada are excellent and that relations with the United States, "are very cordial and friendly."

He said that Mexican-U.S. relations are "mature and fruitful," and are based on mutual respect and constant communication. "We do not always agree, and we admit that sometimes we disagree." He said, however, that because of its cultural and historical roots, Mexico "is definitely closer to Latin America than the United States." He made clear that this stand does not imply any hostility toward the United States, and that Mexico seeks the loyal and open friendship of all countries.

De la Madrid referred to Chile saying, "we disapprove of the way the present government assumed power and the way it is ruling."

De la Madrid said that he believes that Mexico, the United States and Canada can help with the economic cooperation plans for the development of the Central American and Caribbean countries -- provided the help is granted according to decisions adopted by each of the recipient countries. He said, "We respect each people's right to choose the economic and government system best suited to them. We also demand that right for ourselves."

De la Madrid said that when he takes office, the Mexican Government will not change its stand on the right of asylum. He demanded respect for the individual and labor rights of illegal Mexican workers in the United States.

He said that Mexico is interested in maintaining broad economic and social relations with the socialist bloc countries. He advocates world peace through a greater international economic justice embodied in a new economic order, through the "North-South" dialogue, but with the participation of the socialist countries.

Regarding domestic policy, De la Madrid praised the advances made by the political reforms conducted by the present president, and represented by the half a dozen presidential candidates representing that many political groups. De la Madrid said that his government will seek greater social justice and the enhancement of the democratic systems. He said that if he becomes president, he expects to have an overall development program within the first few months of 1983.

He said he will fight corruption and advocates a moral reform in Mexico. He abstained from making a direct reply to a question about missing political personalities, and said that although Mexicans are entitled to information, the government cannot give information it does not have.

He said that his informal meeting on Tuesday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was more of a social chat, during which he expressed, in general terms, his solidarity with the policies conducted by President Jose Lopez Portillo.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL270223 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0201 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived today invited by President Jose Lopez Portillo "to discuss a truce in the war of words" between the United States and Central America. The Nicaraguan minister was met at the airport by Nicaragua's Ambassador to Mexico Aldo Diaz Lacayo, with whom he left the air terminal without making statements to the press.

Prior to D'Escoto's arrival, Diaz Lacayo, holding several Nicaraguan newspapers in his hands, said that his country's foreign minister was coming to Mexico to hold talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo on the position recently adopted by the United States with regards to Nicaragua, as explained by Mr Haig during his visit. Likewise, Diaz Lacayo said he believed it was a positive fact that Foreign Minister d'Escoto considers the situation a war of words and that there is an effort to seek a solution to avoid an armed conflict in Central America.

Meets With Foreign Secretary

PA272342 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda have held a lengthy closed-door meeting that was characterized by the spirit of cordiality and friendship that links both countries.

Nicaraguan Embassy sources in Mexico told the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA that D'Escoto, who arrived in Mexico yesterday, also attended a 2 and 1/2 hours private luncheon with his Mexican counterpart. The diplomatic spokesmen said that during the luncheon the two officials frankly discussed important current subjects with very positive results. They added that in view of the two officials' interest in continuing the talks, the Nicaraguan foreign minister might extend his stay in Mexico.

The Sandinist representative [not further identified] expressed his satisfaction over the talks which he said have been held in the usual spirit of cordiality that links Nicaragua and Mexico. The diplomats said the results of the talks will have important repercussions. They added that throughout the meetings between the two foreign ministers, the spirit of solidarity and friendship between the two countries and Mexico's unlimited support of Nicaragua were evident.

ANN Interview

PA282135 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman told the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, in an exclusive interview, that it is not true that the Mexican Government has offered to act as a mediator between the United States and Nicaragua. D'Escoto added that this mediation has been requested by neither of the two countries.

D'Escoto's statement was in relation to the possibility that Mexico might act as a mediator to help improve the relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

Minister d'Escoto said that he is appreciative and deeply grateful to President Lopez Portillo for his offer to act as a bridge between the United States, Central America and the Caribbean to help them find peace for the region.

He said that he has no idea where the rumor that Mexico is acting as a mediator between Nicaragua and the United States might have originated since Nicaragua has maintained its determination to establish a dialogue with the U.S. authorities at the highest possible level.

Our foreign minister recalled that Nicaragua has been trying to hold a meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries and that this meeting has not been possible because the United States has shown no interest.

D'Escoto suggested that it wouldn't be a bad idea for Nicaragua and the United States to hold future high-level dialogues in the presence of one or two witness countries to prevent the possibility of ulterior manipulations of the topics being discussed.

The foreign minister recalled that this manipulation has been evident in published reports concerning the conversations held with Thomas Enders during his visit to Nicaragua. D'Escoto added that it is definitely false and it is obviously a lie that during Enders visit domestic affairs of Nicaragua were discussed. On the contrary, Mr Enders was categorical and precise when he reiterated during the meetings held in Manague that Nicaragua's domestic policy was, is and will be only a Nicaraguan concern and that his country or any other country had no reason to intervene in the situation. D'Escoto also said that we would never have agreed to discuss Nicaraguan domestic problems with any State Department official. This is obviously an issue of sovereignty.

Visit Linked to Haig Visit

PA270317 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Today, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto held an extended meeting with his Mexican counterpart, Jorge Castaneda, following his arrival in the Mexican capital on a private visit.

Local diplomatic and press circles linked the presence of d'Escoto in Mexico with the recent visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig last Monday and Tuesday. This afternoon a spokesman of the Mexican Foreign Ministry reported that since last Tuesday morning, d'Escoto had shown interest in meeting with Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda to discuss the situation in Central America.

Castaneda and d'Escoto met for a half hour at the Mexican Foreign Ministry and later continued their talks during a private luncheon served there. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said d'Escoto's visit to Mexico is of a private nature and, therefore, there will be no official reports on his activities.

The Nicaraguan official is expected to meet in the next few hours with President Jose Lopez Portillo, who last Tuesday was assured by U.S. Secretary of State Haig that the U.S. administration does not intend, for the time being, to intervene militarily in Cuba or Nicaragua.

Comments on U.S. Threats

PA011302 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman said today in Mexico that he will travel to the USSR soon on an official visit to strengthen ties and receive the support of that country which respects the Sandinist revolution.

D'Escoto's statement, published today in the Mexican weekly PROCESO, said that Nicaragua does not rule out an invasion or blockade by the United States. He said that it is sad to see such a big strong country like the United States resorting to threats and pressures in desperation. He also said: We cannot rule out a serious or senseless action by a desperate country. That is why there is tension in Nicaragua and why we have had to prepare to defend ourselves with all our strength.

D'Escoto said that the United States has no support from abroad for an aggression against our country and that even in the United States there are sectors who repudiate these plans. The United States is exposed to ridicule when it says that its security is threatened by such a small country as Nicaragua, a country that for the first time in its history is independent.

D'Escoto denied that the U.S. had made proposals to lead to an understanding with Nicaragua in August. He added that the serious part about it is that, at a time of so much tension, there is no way to arrange for a dialogue with the current U.S. administration.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE TO CHAIR ADCA CONGRESS IN VENEZUELA

PA012325 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 pp 3, 62

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, will leave for Venezuela, where he will preside over the debates at the congress of the Christian Democratic Organization of America, ADCA, of which he is president.

As the main speaker, Duarte might talk about the Salvadoran problem and the efforts being made by the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, to help promote his programs of change and to hold elections for a constituent assembly in March 1982.

While in Venezuela, Duarte will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins to discuss the Central American crisis, particularly that of Salvador. Duarte will also meet with other Venezuelan Government officials and politicians to try to obtain more support for the social programs that his government is carrying out.

The Social Christian Party, COPEI, now in power in Venezuela, has announced that Duarte will speak at the opening of the 4-day congress which opens on Wednesday.

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENDED ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA020436 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 1 Dec (AFP) -- Today an official source reported that the state of siege throughout the country will be extended once again for 30 days, since "the reasons that motivated the decree are still present."

The spokesman clarified that "in spite of the restrictions on freedom of speech, the political parties will be given the same prerogatives as last month, and may use the media in general for their proselytizing propaganda to try to participate in the elections for a constituent assembly in March."

The extension of the suspension of constitutional rights also prolongs the current restrictions on the radio stations throughout the country, which have not been able to broadcast national news since 11 January when martial law went into effect 1 day after the guerrilla's general offensive began.

8 APOPA CIVIL DEFENSE MEMBERS KILLED BY MINE

PA012313 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Eight of the nine members of Apopa's civil defense unit were killed yesterday morning when the car in which they were traveling ran over a mine placed in the street leading to Las Delicias Canton.

The only survivor was identified as Jorge Landaverde, 44, the owner of the vehicle and a soldier in Apopa's military garrison.

It is reported that yesterday morning and for the rest of the day there was an intense effort to locate the extremists. The results are still unknown.

D'AUBUISSON DEFINES NEW PARTY'S PRINCIPLES

PA011238 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Nov 81 p 3, 34

[Text] "We are not against change, but against the way it is being carried out. We support our glorious armed forces because they are fighting terrorism and international communism," Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson said during the first general assembly of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, a political group in the process of organization. The 13 principles of the emerging group were defined and explained by Maj d'Aubuisson.

He spoke of the freedom of religion included among these principles, and noted in particular that his party will neither interfere with religion nor allow the clergy to interfere in politics as the Jesuits have done, according to their own words. He said that the free determination in the education of youth has been violated and that parents should not allow this because man should choose his own destiny with the good example of his parents and not by teachings of political clergy. He urged parents to watch over their children and to watch over the education they receive at schools.

D'Aubuisson emphasized the rights of man before God and man. He criticized class struggle promoted by paid communists and clergymen.

He also analyzed what happened in Cuba when the movement against Fulgencio Batista triumphed and a new army was formed; he did likewise with Nicaragua. He said that in the two cases lies and deceit prevailed, because the ones who fought a hateful and repressive army have created a truly murderous one. He criticized the Jesuits as promoters of political movements whose aim is to destroy the military and security forces, replacing them with people's militias. He said such alliances failed in Cuba and Nicaragua because they were established on false premises.

He said it was a lie that there were 3,000 Cuban teachers in the region. The so-called teachers are only soldiers training for somber purposes in Central America. Even if they were teachers, he said, what can the Cubans teach the Nicaraguans or any other Central Americans?

Major d'Aubuisson concluded his speech by criticizing Russian, Cuban and Nicaraguan interventionism. He said that he does not seek the support of the armed forces, but is aware that they will be the bulwark to defend the republic at this hour of international communist threat.

VENCEREMOS: GOVERNMENT PLANS ATTACK ON STATION

PA011602 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The FMLN's intelligence services have discovered the dictatorship plans to launch another offensive against Morazan Department.

One of its targets is the destruction of Radio Venceremos. To the fascists and imperialists, our people's radio is a military objective of great importance, because it is the sole means of information and criticism in El Salvador.

With Monsignor Romero -- the voice of those who have nothing -- killed and independent radio stations and newspapers closed, Radio Venceremos is the people's bastion which daily breaks the fascist information encirclement which tries through every possible means to hide our forces' political and military advancement.

While over our frequency the people of the world follow step by step the development of our war of liberation, the international agencies daily use Radio Venceremos as an unbiased and truthful source of information.

Radio Venceremos is constantly reporting, many times from the front lines, the advancement of our revolutionary army, our militias, the people's organization through popular committees. But basically, Radio Venceremos is the expression of the indestructible unity of the revolutionary and democratic forces of El Salvador.

Because of all this, it is the dictatorship's top priority objective to destroy Radio Venceremos. Last March, it launched hundreds of bombs and mortars and a gigantic military encirclement against our station. But Radio Venceremos broadcast without pause, under bombardment and with the enemy infantry a few hundred meters from our positions.

And now, when the dictatorship begins to implement a new operation against Morazan, we reiterate our determination to continue informing and guiding our people to the final consequence.

Meanwhile, the peasant population, militias and fighters of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, northern zone, are on the alert and ready, as yesterday, today and always, to defeat the dictatorship.

The example of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero points out the path, at the hour when the assassins want once again to try to destroy Radio Venceremos with all the imperialist war arsenal and the guidance of Yankee military advisers.

We are not a clandestine radio station, because in Morazan everyone, including the enemy, knows our transmission positions. And there we will calmly await, along with the people, the enemy offensive, aware that history is not written with foreign bombs and rifles. History is written by our people, with their own blood and with the determination to overcome.

We will win. [Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

LUCAS: GUERRILLAS TO SEEK FOREIGN RECOGNITION

PA012025 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The army will continue searching regions in Quiche and Chimaltenango where subversive hideouts have been found, it has been officially announced. The guerrillas fled in disarray after being discovered by the army, Gen Benedicto Lucas has reported.

[Begin Lucas recording] Right now they are fleeing in disarray. They no longer have any supplies. We have destroyed much of it. We have seized 64 hideouts with supplies. We have reports that Father (Matel) and Mrs (Solorzano J. Cano) are with one of the groups. I believe she gives them medical attention, since she is a doctor. [end recording]

When the army found one camp, the guerrillas were having a party, the army chief of staff said.

[Begin Lucas recording] When our troops reached this point here, we investigated and realized that they were having a party and drinking soup. They sounded the alarm by exploding a Claymore mine under one of their vehicles, believing it was ours. But the people in their vehicle were going to tell them that the army was coming. The army had already arrived. Then they exploded another Claymore mine and sounded the alarm with a trumpet, the one you saw in the command post. According to seized documents, copies of which you already have, they called all the areas where they built fortifications and other similar structures liberated zones. This is what they had been planning for quite some time when they merged into the [word indistinct] and came with specific orders from Fidel Castro to form a single group that would include all the fronts operating in Guatemala.

I believe that right now they are under FP [presumably the 31 January People's Front, FP-31] command. They receive everything from the FP, and although they may still use the combat names with which they began their actions, now they operate on the basis of regions and each region is assigned to a particular group. They are using this region to wear out the army, so that later they may declare Quiche and Huehuetenango free territories, with the support, probably -- and I say, probably -- of Mexico. They will probably be recognized later by Mexico, Nicaragua, Cuba and probably France because, according to seized documents, this is what they planned to do and perhaps they had some sort of promise. I don't think so. I don't know if those countries have committed themselves, but it is possible that later on, these countries would recognize those territories as free territories. [end recording]

The guerrillas have been using their sons to throw grenades, the military chief said:

[Begin recording] The guerrilla groups comprise fathers, mothers and children: That is, they get their minor children involved in these activities. When the kids are 8 or 9 years old, as soon as they can handle a homemade grenade, they are called into this sort of action. [end recording]

SUBVERSIVES CLASH WITH SOLDIERS IN PETEN

PA020226 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The military authorities report that a subversive group was repelled by personnel of Los Mangos military garrison in Dolores, Peten Department. The official report says that four soldiers were wounded and were hospitalized. Apparently, the subversive group also sustained casualties. There were traces of blood along the escape route. This belief is also supported by the fact that they left behind food rations, ammunition and other supplies, probably because they had to carry their dead and wounded.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT-ELECT SUAZO COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

PA011747 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Yesterday Roberto Suazo Cordoba [Honduran president-elect] held a very important news conference in view of the questions he was asked. We will now air that news conference. It wasn't really a news conference but an interview granted to a Guatemalan newsman regarding Honduras' position on the Central American situation.

[Begin recording] [Question] It has been reported that you will ask the opposition groups to work with your government.

[Answer] We said this during our political campaign. We don't think that at this stage one can speak of a government solely made up of members of a single party. In the other parties -- the National Party of Honduras, the Innovation and Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party -- as well as in private enterprise and other sectors there are capable, upright and honest men and women. Those qualities are the ones we are going to demand to successfully carry out what we have promised: the revolution of work and honesty for our dear fatherland, Honduras.

[Question] What policy will you follow regarding the refugees from Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador?

[Answer] Yesterday we indicated that Honduras has a great humanitarian spirit. We believe the refugees should be accepted among us. We undoubtedly need the help of friendly governments in this regard. Of course, the refugees must respect Honduran authority and laws because if they are coming to cause problems here, the next Honduran president is going to be very strict on the subject of respecting our country's laws.

[Question] What will Honduras do regarding Nicaragua's arms race?

[Answer] Well, I have already stated (?my view) regarding the arms race and I think some criticisms [word indistinct]. As commander in chief of the army, the next president of the republic has said, and I continue to maintain, that our army will not only be strengthened to improve its professionalization but also to improve our nation's security. We respect the self-determination of peoples and the principle of nonintervention, but we are also going to uphold what we have said: that our sovereignty and territorial integrity will be respected. As we have said, Honduras can't sit back and do nothing and be unarmed. However, these are problems that I must analyze with the other chiefs of the Armed Forces Supreme Council.

[Question] How does subversion in Guatemala and El Salvador affect Honduras?

[Answer] Well, thanks to God and to the fact that the Honduran people are very intelligent, despite a number of social injustices due to much poverty, misery and malnutrition, at this time we have no generalized subversion as the sister republics of Guatemala and El Salvador. The Honduran people have been very intelligent in this regard. We will make an effort to combat social injustice and also those who might try to provoke the disruption of public order and subversion. The law will be strictly applied to them.

[Question] Today I heard that you said that you will see how much strength the communists have in Honduras.

[Answer] I have said, and I think we should all agree, that it is preferable for the communists to register as a political party in order to find out who the communists in the country are and to see what popular support a communist party has. I think that if the Communist Party had registered in Honduras, it would have obtained a very low percentage of the vote. As some friends have told me, I think the communists have said that it is not to their advantage to register as political party.

[Question] Will your government trade with communist countries?

[Answer] The current Honduran Government has few trade relations [with the communist countries]. We will have to see what benefits the interests of Honduras. This must be analyzed by the next government. I know that the Honduran Government has trade relations with some countries [words indistinct].

[Question] What will your position be regarding the Central American Common Market [CACM].

[Answer] We have a commission studying the possible restructuring of the CACM. In the first half of December, I will meet with a work team to decide on an emergency program for the next legal government.

[Question] Do you think the Honduran, Guatemalan, and Salvadoran Armies should form a common front against subversion?

[Answer] Well, I think that each army must be sufficiently equipped so that with the support of the people, it alone can fight subversion. I'm almost sure that the Honduran people, particularly the Liberal Party, will be united, as we have said, shoulder to shoulder, with the army to safeguard peace and tranquillity in our country and to combat subversion regardless of its origin.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have said that we are going to work very hard for the education of our people, to fight illiteracy because uneducated people are easy prey for those who work against the people's unity. We are also going to work in the area of public health, roads, housing and agrarian reform.

I have said, and I reiterate, that we are going to act with a Honduran mentality. We are not going to permit the introduction of foreign theories that would poison the souls of the Hondurans and destroy our moral integrity.

[Question] What social causes do you support and how do you plan to administer your country so you won't be affected by the same problems [as the rest of Central America]?

[Answer] Well, we Hondurans congratulate ourselves because, as I have said, the Honduran people are intelligent. Although they are practically at the epicenter of subversion in Central America, it hasn't really arrived in our country. I think that with the complete unity of the Honduran people.... [changes thought] at this time I urge all Hondurans, regardless of their political affiliation, to maintain this unity around great ideals for our country. Our country has to come first and personal interests second. I think that by fighting social injustice we will be able to avoid outbreaks of violence like those occurring in Central America because social injustices are precisely the banners of the foreign ideas of international communism.

[Question] If a neighboring country, specifically El Salvador, were to request direct aid from your government or army to combat the subversion in El Salvador, what would your attitude be?

[Answer] Well, when I take office and after analyses with members of the armed forces, we will have to decide. However, we have said that we respect the self-determination of peoples and nonintervention in domestic affairs. That is precisely why we are going to strengthen the security of our fatherland by strengthening of the army so that each army will be capable, by itself and with the full support of the people, to combat any act of subversion. That is why as a Honduran, I am satisfied and happy about the intelligence of the Hondurans. Although they are surrounded by subversion, they have not allowed it to come to this country. I'm sure that the Honduran people are going to reject subversive acts.

[Question] Can you briefly comment on the problems along the border with Nicaragua?

[Answer] The press has reported border incidents with the sister republic of Nicaragua. The next president of Honduras has said that just as we are going to give respect, we are also going to demand that our sovereignty and territorial integrity be respected. If these are not respected, the president of the republic, as commander in chief of the army, after consultation with the Armed Forces Supreme Council, will make decisions which cannot be advertised before they are carried out. [end recording]

PARTIAL VOTE COUNT, CONGRESS MAKEUP REPORTED

PA011801 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] In the Sunday election the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, won in 14 departments. The National Party of Honduras, PNH, won in 4 departments.

The partial totals for the republic are: the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, PDCH, 18,785 votes; the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, 29,133 votes; PLH, 633,365 votes; PNH, 486,092 votes; the independent candidates 3,938 votes; 9,160 blank ballots and 8,582 void ballots. The total number of votes cast is 1,189,065.

The percentage of votes is as follows: PDCH 1.580 percent, PINU 2.450 percent, PLH 53.266 percent, PNH 40.880 percent and the independent candidates 0.331 percent.

The PLH will be represented by 44 deputies in the national congress, the PNH by 34 deputies, the PINU by 3 deputies and the PDCH by 1 deputy. This conclusion was arrived at following the elections results throughout the republic.

POLICE REPORT ACTION AGAINST NEW GUERRILLA GROUP

PA011856 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2246 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Statement by Maj (Lazard Avila Soleno), chief of second region of Public Security Forces in San Pedro Sula; date not given]

[Excerpt] On instructions from a higher authority and in order to report to the nation through the newspaper, radio and television media, I am taking the liberty of providing detailed information on the events of the last few days.

The facts as of 30 November were as follows: In view of verified reports of the existence of a subversive group known as the Honduran People's Liberation Front [Frente Hondureno de Liberacion Popular -- FHLP] -- of which group 1 operates in Tegucigalpa; group 2 in San Pedro Sula, the La Lima banana plantations and El Progreso; and group 3 in La Ceiba and in Atlantida and Colon Departments -- members of the National Investigations Directorate [DNI] and policemen of the second region of the Public Security Forces [FUSEP], in order to fulfill their duties, established a watch on certain suspected houses in the (Los Jornales), (La Aurora) and (Ideal) districts; and house No 40 near the Honduran Health Center on 11th Avenue, (Los Andes) district, in San Pedro Sula.

Members of the group of suspects managed to escape from this house, leaving behind an arsenal of weapons, ammunition, clips, grenades and military uniforms which are now in the hands of the police authorities. They also abandoned a 1979 brown Mazda 808 with private license plate No 20444. The police are now after a group of six which is expected to be detained at any time because it left behind documents which allowed the DNI to identify most of the group. It is suspected that there are Hondurans, Nicaraguans and Salvadorans among them.

It has been determined that this clandestine group has engaged for several months in an intensive campaign to train members, establish contacts with other extremist groups, recruit members and obtain logistic support. It has also carried out criminal actions ranging from bank holdups and armed robberies at supermarkets to the theft of vehicles which it has used to carry out its forays.

Aside from the holdup at (Banco de Occidente), performed by other people already known to the public, this group has been involved in holdups and thefts such as those at the (Siu) supermarket and (Los Castanos), the holdup of the (Cementos de Honduras) vehicle, the holdups of (Bancasa) and (Atlantida) Bank in San Pedro Sula and the holdup at the (Workers Bank) in La Lima. Other acts, planned and perpetrated by members of communist subversive group 2, are still under investigation.

The objective of the clandestine armed group in perpetrating these armed actions, followed by robberies at banks and stores, is to achieve what it describes as economy recovery. In other words, its tactic is to obtain cash to finance its subversive activities by engaging in armed actions to destabilize the Honduran Government and take power forcibly through armed insurrection. It seeks to establish urban and, if possible, rural guerrilla nests in the areas mentioned -- 1, 2 and 3.

Arms, ammunition, uniforms, boots and other implements are purchased with the money obtained in these holdups. They also install and rent premises to establish "safe houses," which are used by their operational groups in various parts of the city. In addition, they pay cash for transport vehicles and other (?items) to set up facades to disguise their true activities and avert suspicion in the neighborhoods where they live.

They have smuggled the weapons into the country through secret channels [pasos ciegos], purchasing them in other countries or receiving them from countries that support insurrection.

They obtain ammunition, grenades and explosives to carry out assaults and thefts to finance revolutionary activities; to perpetrate attacks against private individuals, authorities and institutions; and to terrorize the population psychologically -- thereby creating the conditions to intensify the armed struggle in the country.

The band of leftist subversives discovered in San Pedro Sula was holding and/or had buried in the safe house a complete arsenal of modern automatic weapons, including FAL rifles, M-1 Garand rifles, M-1 carbines, 9-mm machineguns, M-16A-1 rifles, 45-cal pistols and clips for these weapons, as well as a large amount of ammunition, explosive grenades and fatigue clothes. A vehicle was also seized. However, it is known that they have another vehicle and that all of these vehicles were purchased with the money obtained in the holdups at the bank branches and supermarkets and at the [name indistinct] cooperative in (Medina Concepcion) district.

The police are still investigating this case and pursuing the subversives engaged in the criminal acts. They expect to capture them to rid society of such elements and to keep them under custody.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO: OAS SHOULD BE FREED OF U.S. CONTROL

PA011523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Statement by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, in Managua on 30 November -- recorded]

[Text] In St Lucia we plan to urge the OAS to maintain the line established more than 2 years ago when the Latin American countries in the OAS began to state solidarity with the just claims of another Latin American country, Panama. As a result, the Torrijos-Carter treaties were secured. Through this process, efforts have been made to eliminate U.S. domination over Latin America within the OAS. The high point in this effort was reached during the 17th OAS foreign ministers meeting in 1979. During this meeting, the North Americans suffered their worst defeat in the OAS when their proposal to create an inter-American peace force to intervene in Nicaragua and frustrate the will of the Nicaraguan people was not adopted.

The idea is to recall that the principle of nonintervention is one of Latin America's most important contributions to international law [words indistinct]. The fact is that this principle has not always been respected. The United States has formally approved that principle but has systematically violated it. What is worse, within the OAS, some Latin American countries not only have failed to struggle in defense of the principle of nonintervention, but have also plotted interventionist policies along with the United States. There are the cases of the Dominican Republic, [former Guatemalan President Jacobo] Arbenz, the expulsion of Cuba from the OAS.

The idea is to have the OAS become an instrument capable of maintaining peace in Latin America and of guaranteeing it at this critical moment for Latin America when the people are making it evident that they are determined to make effective the independence they won from Spain during the last century. That independence has not yet been consolidated because the old colonialists have been replaced by the local colonialists, who are always linked to a metropolis. There have been interventions and expressions that make this independence null. Now the people are determined to be [words indistinct] once and for all.

DEFENSE MINISTER ORTEGA RETURNS FROM USSR

PA012141 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra has returned to Managua after meeting with high-ranking military officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Solidarity and friendship between the two peoples were demonstrated and relations between the two countries were consolidated during Ortega's visit to the Soviet Union.

Ortega met with his counterpart, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Politburo; and with Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff.

Other members of the Nicaraguan delegation were Brigade Commander Leopoldo Rivas (Alfaro) and Commander Osvaldo Lacayo (Laguardi). They were accompanied by Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

The Sandinist leader also visited important military installations in Minsk, capital of [the Soviet Socialist Republic of] Belorussia, and toured the area in which the guerrilla struggle against the fascists took place.

Ortega was honored at several military, cultural and sports events in which members of the Soviet Army participate. Before leaving Moscow, Ortega was awarded a decoration of the 20th anniversary of the first space trip by Yuri Gagarin. The medal was bestowed on him by Soviet cosmonaut Vladimir Shatalov who has made three space trips and has twice been decorated Hero of the Soviet Union. In addition, the Nicaraguan defense minister placed floral wreaths at Lenin's mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPE

PA011540 Managua Radio Sanding Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Upon his return to Nicaragua, Victor Tinoco, deputy foreign minister, said that there is great concern in Europe over the economic and military threats against Nicaragua. The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution issued a communique to that effect in Madrid.

Tinoco attended an emergency meeting of the committee. The meeting, called by the Socialist International, was held last weekend in Spain. During his visit, he met with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE. Gonzalez expressed the support of his party and the Socialist International for the Sandinist revolution.

The committee decided to send Felipe Gonzalez, its president, to make an on-site evaluation of the interventionist threats posed by the United States. Gonzalez will also visit other countries in the area. After his trip, Felipe Gonzalez will report to the committee on the results of his investigations so that the committee may adopt a specific position of rejection of the threats of aggression made by President Reagan's administration.

NATIONAL REFLECTION MEETING OPENS IN MANAGUA

PA011820 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Seven organizations will participate in the first national reflection meeting. The first national reflection meeting opened this evening. Seven organizations, including political parties and labor unions, are participating.

The opening took place in the headquarters of the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC] with the participation of delegates from the PPSC, the Independent Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party [PSD], the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers and the Single Federation of Sandinist Workers.

PPSC President Edgar Macias, organizer of this meeting, greeted the delegates. He called for a high degree of national unity to lead the revolutionary process.

Macias said that the people's best defense is dialogue. He invited the participants to maintain this attitude and not to be led by mistaken interpretations.

Alvin Guthrie spoke on behalf of the labor organizations. Wilfredo Montalvan of the PSD also spoke. He invoked God's protection and said his party is participating in the meeting with a patriotic spirit and not to make pacts or arrangements, but to contribute to solving the problems of the fatherland.

The participants later had a private meeting. Tomorrow they will begin the first phase of the discussions.

CUS ASKS FOR RELEASE OF ARRESTED COSEP LEADERS

PA011340 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS] has issued a communique protesting the ruling by the appellate court of Masaya against the members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], and the Communist Party of Nicaragua. It says that the ruling is unfair because it violates Article 8 of the Constitution, which guarantees unrestricted freedom speech or press.

CUS said that no citizen should be sentenced for criticizing the government. CUS says that if the government disagrees with what the members of COSEP and the Communist Party said, they should reply with arguments and ideas, but not with repression.

CUS asks the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN to heed the people's clamor for the arrestees' immediate release.

'DEMOCRATIC FORCES' CLASH WITH FSLN TROOPS

PA012211 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] A few days ago, the commandos of freedom of the Nicaraguan democratic forces clashed with the repressive forces of the assassin FSLN. The armed clash took place 13 km from Siuna in the upper end of Huani River. According to reports, the FSLN assassin troops sustained 11 casualties and our commandos of freedom recovered three M-16 rifles [words indistinct] and a large quantity of ammunition and military supplies.

Our commandos reported that the troops of the Nicaraguan democratic forces sustained four casualties. Let the FSLN assassins know that for each warrior we lose, there will not be just 1 but 10 or even 100 Nicaraguans willing to pick up his rifle.

PRC DELEGATION MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA280340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The PRC commercial delegation, headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Runsheng, now visiting Nicaragua held meetings with government officials yesterday.

In the morning, the delegates met in turn with deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Bernardo Chamorro; Companera Daisy Castillo, official in charge of the Nicaraguan Sugar Enterprise; and Luis Lacayo, the director of the National Cotton Enterprise.

The delegation voiced an interest in improving commercial relations with Nicaragua. Last year, the PRC bought 55,000 bales of cotton, worth $15 million -- that is, 150 million cordobas -- from Nicaragua.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR NOTES 'COMMON ENERGY'

PA261725 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] We Hungarians are on your side. We demonstrate our solidarity because we know we share a common enemy, the Hungarian ambassador told workers during a ceremony noting the Hungarian donation of safety equipment at the Bonanza mine. The donation consists of safety belts for use in the tunnels, protective goggles, leather aprons and gloves, rubber gloves and uniforms. The value of this donation, which will benefit the miners at Siuna, Bonanza and El Limon, has been estimated at over 3 million cordobas.

The Hungarian ambassador stressed the role of solidarity in facing imperialist threats. Following is an excerpt of Comrade Janos Kiss' address to the Bonanza mine workers.

[Begin recording] Solidarity comes to you from one side, while threats arrives from the other. Believe me, we too have experienced hard times, both now and in the past. Why? Because Yankee imperialism is threatening us with aggression. In Europe, it is threatening us with an atomic war. In other countries, there is the threat of a nuclear war; nuclear weapons hover over each country. We would like to avoid this.

Perhaps we should say this in conclusion: It seems to us that we share a common enemy, because your enemy is the same as ours. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR -- The new ambassador of Denmark to Nicaragua, Christian Ulrik Haxthausen, today presented his credentials to Nicaraguan Government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas. Cordova said he is sure that relations between the two countries will grow stronger. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Nov 81 PA]

BATTALION 83-21 TRAINING -- Jinotega, Nicaragua -- Managua's Battalion 83-21, named after Gen Benjamin Zeledon, held a political-cultural event to mark the completion of its combatant preparation. Its members are now sufficiently trained and their revolutionary morale is high enough to confront the enemies of the revolution. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 81 p 4 PA] Battalion 83-21 is somewhere along northern border. Its members are from Managua. Morale is high. Battalion members are teaching local border guards to read and write. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 81 PA]

AID TO SEED ENTERPRISE -- The Canadian Government has agreed to donate $64,000 in technical cooperation, equipment and machinery to the National Seed Processing Enterprise [Empresa Nacional Procesadora de Semilla], EMPROSEN. The Mexican Government has agreed to donate two processing plants as well as to provide technical and industrial cooperation for the small and medium EMPROSEN producers, as part of the agreement signed with Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman. [Managua Radio Sandino Network 1200 GMT 26 Nov 81 PA]

MILITIA TRAINING CENTER -- The first military training center of the Sandinist People's Militias has been inaugurated in the port of Corinto. All the members of the local reserve battalion attended the ceremony. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 81 PA]

GRENADA

RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES BEING REVIEWED

FL302330 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] is now convinced that the Government of the United States is not interested in having good relations with Grenada. This has been revealed by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, who recently returned from the United States and a goodwill tour. Brother Whiteman noted that in light of this development, the PRG is currently reviewing and analyzing the U.S. responses to the many initiatives proposed by Grenada in its attempts to improve relations. Brother Whiteman pointed out that the PRG had taken all reasonable measures to improve Washington-St Georges relations and in each case, the response from Washington has been negative.

He noted that during his goodwill tour, the Reagan administration had turned down all attempts to hold a meeting between himself and officials of the government. He added that the United States has also delayed in accepting the accreditation of Grenada's ambassador to Washington and has failed to include Grenada among the countries to which the new U.S. ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean is accredited. All this, he said, has led to the conclusion that the United States does not want to have improved relations with Grenada.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DENIES PNP RECEIVED ARMS FROM CUBA

FL010157 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Michael Manley has described as an outrageous lie U.S. reports published in NEWSWEEK magazine that Cuba had supplied the People's National Party [PNP] with M-16 rifles to attack members of the Jamaican Labor Party during last year's general election. Asked to comment on the accusation by RJR [Radio Jamaica Ltd] news, Mr Manley said: [Begin recording] The allegation is a despicable lie. This is a part of the continuing attempt by the U.S. administration to invent excuses for their own adventurist and militarist designs and intentions against countries like Cuba, Nicaragua and the Democratic Front in El Salvador. I think the real question that we should be hearing asked is where did the M-16's come from? That is, one 5-minute blast killed [several words indistinct] constituency. Where did the M-16 come from that wiped out seven of our supporters in [words indistinct] in a house near the railroad lines in [words indistinct]. Where did the M-16 come from that killed literally hundreds of PNP (?supporters) in the last election? I think it is about time that the U.S. administration addressed (?its mind) to that question. [end recording]

The opposition leader also said the matter would be discussed by the executive of the party at its meeting tonight.

SEAGA ANNOUNCES U.S. BAUXITE PURCHASE

FL251416 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Edward Seaga yesterday addressed the nation on the first supplementary estimates, 1981, dealing with the questions of bauxite and its implications for the economy, and expenditure for road work. Mr Seaga said that the impact of loss of foreign exchange to Jamaica as far as bauxite cutbacks are concerned, would be in the region of 46 million dollars for 1981 and to revenues, it would be 44 million Jamaican dollars' short.

At the same time the prime minister confirmed the report on RJR [Radio Jamaica Ltd] some weeks ago that the United States Government would help relieve the situation by stockpiling some 1.6 million tons of Jamaican bauxite. [Begin recording] I have received a notice that on Friday the President signed an order to procure 1.6 million tons of Jamaican [words indistinct] bauxite for the U.S. defense stockpile and this was announced today in Washington. In addition, I can report that a further purchase in the next U.S. financial year which begins in October next year, is under active consideration. We are pleased by the kindly action by President Reagan to stem a development which could have wiped out much of the hopes for economic recovery. The Government of Jamaica and the Government of the United States have done their part. It is now up to the companies and the workers to do the rest. [end recording]

SEAGA GIVES BUDGET FIGURES FOR CURRENT YEAR

FL252347 Bridgetown CANA in English 2338 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Nov (CANA) -- Jamaica is expected to have a balanced budget or a very small deficit during the current fiscal year which ends next March, Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said.

Mr Seaga was speaking in Parliament as he presented revised estimates for the budget he presented to Parliament last May. The estimates, according to Mr Seaga, showed that the total budget has been reduced slightly to 2,623,600,000 dollars (1 JCA dollar : 56 cents U.S) from the original 2,631,800,000 dollars.

The recurrent side of the budget has been increased by 21.2 million dollars to 1,704,600,000 dollars while the capital side has been reduced by 29.4 million dollars to 919 million dollars. At present the estimates show a small surplus of 8.2 million dollars, but Mr Seaga told the house that by the end of the financial year "the budget will be virtually dead on target." At worst, there would be a small deficit, the prime minister said.

There was a 390-million dollar budgetary deficit in the last financial year. The government had to reduce the capital side of the budget because foreign inflows for the year will be 84.5 million dollars below the original estimates of 1,128,400,000 dollars. However, capital spending was kept at its present level through financing from surplus areas, such as out of the increase in tax revenues which is expected to be 80.3 million dollars above original estimates.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

FORMER GOVERNOR, PREMIER CONTINUE THEIR FIGHT

FL271737 Bridgetown CANA in English 1649 GMT 27 Nov 81

[By Bertram Gilfillan]

[Excerpts] Basseterre, St Kitts, 27 Nov (CANA) -- The sacked governor of the British Associated Press of St Kitts-Nevis, Sir Probyn Inniss, and Premier Kennedy Simmonds had another clash last night over the head of states farewell speech.

After being disallowed from using the government-operated radio and television station on St Kitts to make a farewell statement, Sir Probyn was able to secure the services of Radio Antilles on Montserrat from where he delivered a touching, though brief address.

Sir Probyn said: "I would rather not be the governor of the state than to act in disobedience of the laws of the state as they have been declared by the courts. This has been my position and I am prepared to maintain it to the very end," he said.

Sir Probyn urged citizens to have faith that the future of the island would still be bright despite the difficulties it faced. Sir Probyn also counselled "everyone, and especially those public servants who are finding it increasingly difficult to do their jobs, to take courage for, though your path be dark at night, there is a star to guide the humble..." But 1 hour later ZIZ, the local radio station, broadcast a press release, said to have come from Dr Simmonds, in which the premier condemned the ex-governor's Radio Antilles remarks as "a blatant example of the defiant refusal of Sir Probyn to cooperate with this government which was formed 21 months ago." The release stated further that "Sir Probyn's statement betrayed what could well be described as his misplaced loyalty and the confused sense of the requirements of his office."

Referring to the ex-governor's statement that he would rather not be governor than to do anything that was not correct, the release quoted the premier as saying that was "manifestly untrue for if it were true, the governor would have withdrawn gracefully long ago, without the necessity for 4 long months to elapse, and without the necessity for the British Government's representative to have come here repeatedly and in vain to request Sir Probyn's withdrawal."

The release concludes: "In the circumstances, the premier is satisfied that his decision to refuse Sir Probyn air time over the national radio station is fully justified."

Sir Probyn said that hours after he moved into his private home yesterday there was near disaster as he tried to turn on a gas stove in the kitchen. A huge flame spurted out and with quick thinking he ran outside and closed off the flow from the tank. A mechanic discovered that the lead near the stove had been deliberately cut. Sir Probyn told newsmen that last Friday, when he visited the house, he had observed that a louvre in one of the windows was torn away and he called in the police, but nothing was found to be missing from the house, therefore the motive was not felt to be theft, he said. Police are now carrying out further inquiries.

GOVERNOR CLEMENT ARRINDELL IS TO BE SWORN IN

FL251709 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 25 Nov 81

[By Bertram Gilfillan]

[Excerpt] Basseterre, St Kitts, 25 Nov (CANA) -- Mr Justice Clement Athelston Arrindell, judge of the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court, is to be sworn in tomorrow as the third native governor of St Kitts-Nevis. Justice Arrindell's appointment follows the United Kingdom Government's acceptance of Premier Dr Kennedy Simmonds recommendation of him to succeed incumbent Sir Probyn Inniss, whose appointment was revoked last Monday.

In making the announcement last night, Premier Simmonds said that "serious differences" had developed earlier this year between his government and Sir Probyn. He disclosed that the matter reached a head on 30 July last, when after some weeks of failure to find a solution -- even after several visits by British Government diplomatic representatives -- he made a formal request to the British for Sir Probyn's removal.

Now 4 months later, he said, the British Government was satisfied that the matter could not be resolved and had seen it fit "to revoke the appointment of Sir Probyn at my request."

He continued: "I deem it a matter for regret that a situation as delicate and as sensitive as this should have been deliberately bandied about as a subject of party political and sensational propaganda." This seemed a reference to the opposition Labor Party's rejection of the plan to remove the governor from office and a demonstration march held by that party in protest.

Premier Simmonds condemned as unfounded any suggestion "that my recommendation and the subsequent decision of her majesty's government is the result of any attempt to perpetrate an illegality of any kind.